
NO LET, a House in William-street, containing seven rooms, suitable for a respectable family. Apply at the office of A. LITTLE, Esq., King-street.

NO LET, a large House, No. 69, York-street, with a garden, and a large barn. Apply at 61, York-street, next the Wesleyan Chapel.

NO BE LET, a large front Room, suitable for a shop, Office or Society. The second room can be also let if required. Situation most central. Apply at 77, King-street, corner of the Dock.

NO LET, on the Surry Hills, two neat Verandahs, containing each five rooms, with pantry, kitchen, &c. Apply to Mr WILLIAM TAYLOR, Market Wharf.

NO LET, a neatly-furnished Drawing and Bedroom, with or without board, at Darling House, Lower Fort-street.

NO LET, in one of the most respectable houses in the vicinity of Lower Fort-street, an elegantly-furnished suite of apartments, commanding one of the finest views of the city and containing a spacious drawing-room and three bedrooms, with or without board and attendance. For particulars apply to Mrs. F. SMETZER, Clarendon House, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, that commodious newly erected Store in Wynd-street, adjoining to Messrs. Keop and Parsons, consisting of three floors, 60 feet in length, by 24 feet wide, of great height from floor to ceiling, with dry cellar of same dimensions. All the above have large receiving doors at the back, with closed yard. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL BENJAMIN, at the office Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, George-street.

TO LET, a House in Steam-mill-street, containing three rooms. Apply to PETER HANSEN, Bathurst-street.

NO LET, three Rooms, furnished or unfurnished ;
or two Boarders wanted. Apply at 180, Crown-street.

NO LET, House in Bourke-street, north of William
street, a newly built dwelling-house, containing 7 rooms, with
verandah and kitchen. Apply to WOOLCOF and CLARKE, 355,
Crown-street.

NO BE LET, Furnished, a genteel Residence in
William-street, Woolloomooloo, consisting of Six rooms,

**NO LET, a ParLOUR and Two Bedrooms, Furnished,
No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.**

NO LET, two new brick-built Houses, adjoining the
Rev. Dr. Fullerton's Church, corner of Pitt and Hay streets,
with five rooms each and kitchen, with water laid on. Apply on
premises, to Mr. MAGUIRE.

NO LET, a House containing four rooms, situated
in Parramatta-street, opposite Tooth's Brewery; the water

NO LET, Three beautiful Rooms in the most central part of George-street.—Apply to E. PHILLIPS, 10, George-street.

NO LET, two furnished Rooms, with Breakfast, in a private family, in the centre of the town. Address *Advertiser*, Z., Herald Office.

NO LET, a House of 11 Rooms, Coach-house,

Stable, and Out-offices. Apply 19, O'Connell-street.

NO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, the whole
or part of Ivy Lodge, Fitz-street, Redfern. The house con-
sists of five good rooms, kitchen, servants' room, stable, coach-
house and well of good water.

NO LET, that large commodious house, known as
Stockton House, situated at the north end of Prince-street,
containing seven rooms, kitchen, wash-house, cellar, and pantry,
with spacious garden, stable, and coach-house. Immediate pos-
session can be had. For further particulars apply at the office of

NO BE LET.—A suite of Furnished Apartments, in Elizabeth-street South, opposite the Race Course. Apply Mr. RLY, Cabinet-maker, Pitt-street.
NO LET, Furnished, a Sitting and Bedroom with linen and use of kitchen; rent, 30s. per week. For dress apply to Mr. MAHER, Willows, Pitt street.
NO LET, Good Business premises in George-street. The above are contiguous to the shipping, and admirably

Applied for Trade of any kind. Applications to 196, private box, General Post Office, will meet with prompt attention.

NO LET, with immediate possession, a very beautiful House, situated near the Flag-staff, now occupied by Mr. Dryman. Apply to Mr. JOHN DALLY, Macquarie-street North.

NO LET, in Henrietta-street, Chippendale, House containing 5 rooms, shop front, yard, and well of water. Apply to J. C. COHEN and SONS, Circular Quay.

TO LET, a small House and Shop in Crown-street, about five minutes' walk from the Richmond Hotel, near Newman and Crown-streets, with a small lease. Apply to W. M. HOPKINS, 39, Crown-street.

TO LET, a neat House of 4 good rooms, shed, and well of water, on a large allotment of land, fenced in, 46 ft. Rent 15s. per week. 30 minutes' walk from the Post Office George-street. Apply to JOHN KELLOCK, 28, Phillip-street.

TO LET, a new Stone Cottage, in Victoria-street.

WOLLOMOOLLOO HILL, containing the following apartments—**four rooms, kitchen, hall, balcony, yard, &c.; adjoining Mrs. Evans'. Apply at the building; or at No. 10, Judge-street.**

NO LET.—To Coal and Timber Merchants.—An allotment of land in Barker-street, and fronting the water in Darling Harbour. The ground is 135 feet by 90 feet, well adapted for a coal merchant or timber-yard. This is a chance rarely offered for sale, and, having water frontage, with the use of a slip, is well adapted for timber. Apply on the premises to BRODIE and CRAIG, Builders, Barker-street, June 8.

TO BE LET, the **Shakespeare Tavern**, opposite the Theatre, Pitt-street, with or without the license. Well furnished with a draper, wine merchant, or auction mart. For particular inquiry on the premises. Possession may be had on the 1st of July.

TO BE LET on Lease from one to three years:—
1 room house, with coach-house and stable, Chippendale
Several 4 room ditto, Old South Head Road
1 room ditto, Esplanade Terrace, Redfern
1 room ditto, North Shore
1 room ditto, Henrietta-street, Chippendale

room ditto, Lower George-street
 room ditto, with stable and every convenience, Botany-street
 Chippendale
 splendid house and grounds, with fine large and well stocked
 garden, replete with every convenience, Bradley's Head
 room house, Faring-street
 room ditto, Harris-street, Parramatta; 1 close to the steam-
 boat ferry
 room ditto, George-street, Redfern.
 HERMAN and WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, House, Land, and Estate
 agents, King-street (between Pitt and Castlereagh streets).

NO BUILDERS, CABINET MAKERS, AND UNDERTAKERS.—To let, Brodie and Craig's Carpenters' Shop and Joiners' Workroom, Barpit, and Timber-yard. The workshop is 73 feet long by 20 feet wide, and the yard is 10 feet high above ground, which gives a good and safe bath of the same dimensions as above. Two covered walkways, 12 ft. 9 in. by 36 ft., with the use of a slip for the purpose of dragging heavy timber out of the water, which is of great importance to the trade. Apply on the premises, any day, Sundays excepted, to BRODIE and CRAIG, Builders, Barker-street.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Stowe's Philosophy of Electro-Biology, with rules for experiments, as delivered before the United States Senate at Washington.
W. R. FIDDINGTON,
Importer of Books and Stationery, 483, George-street.

THE PATENT LEDGER.—SMITH and GARDINER beg respectfully to call the attention of the managers, bankers, merchants, solicitors, &c. to their Account Books, which

...the said paper, bound with patent flexible
...in Russian ink, &c., and warranted to answer perfectly
...; so that the inner column, with comfort, and
...of the joints or sections given
...by a machine of ingenious and novel construction, which
...duces a clear and bold figure, of unequalled regularity, impos-
...to be obtained by the ordinary machines.

Contracts taken for the supply of large establishments; or
...for any particular book or set of books.
...and G. being particular agents, are in the position to supply
...per description of stationers' prices unprecedented.

1891, Pitt-street, June 28, 1894.

COMPLETE VICTORY!—SMITH AND GARDNER'S Elastic Steel Pens, which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are now adopted by the principal banks, merchants, and public companies of the city of Sydney, and the most eminent counsel, the reverend the clergy, and the national schools. Their cheapness and popularity make them unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article; the public are therefore cautioned. To be had only at the National Depository, 283, Pitt-street. The Bank Pen, per box one gross, 1s. 9d. School Pen, M. 1s. 9d. School Pen, F. 3s.

10. **SMITH'S** **INDENSTRUCTIBLE BOOKS** of all descriptions, adapted to the capacities of young children, at **SMITH and GARDNER'S**.
MAP OF SYDNEY, beautifully coloured and in case, 5s., at **SMITH and GARDNER'S**.
STINK FOR STEEL PENS.—**SMITH and GARDNER'S** have just received—

CLOTH-LINED ENVELOPES are to be had at
SMITH AND GARDINER'S, The Patent Ledger Warehouse.
COPYING BOOKS, strongly bound and pagged.
Copying Ink 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle.
Copying Presses of the most approved patterns. SMITH AND
GARDINER'S, Patent Ledger Warehouse, Pitt-street.
PLAYING CARDS, 6s. 6d. per dozen packs, Chess-
men, Backgammon Boards, &c., at SMITH AND GARDINER'S.

PLATE PENCILS, Long Dutch Pencils, at 4s. per
1000, or 8d. per 100. SMITH and GARDINER'S.
SUPERIOR Pale Indian Bottled ALE, in lots to
suit purchasers, at JOLLY'S Free Store, Circular Quay. 1
NEW FRUITS.—Just landed, Currants, Raisins,
Imperial, Figs, Prunes—small packages—at JOLLY'S
Store, Circular Quay.
DRAKE GIN.—Whole and half cases at —

ASE BRANDY, brand "Benasete Martell," ex
Pharmician. LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.
(From the Argus.)

THE New Governor has begun well. If he fulfil the spontaneous pledge which he gave on Thursday, it will be a fine example to the people of the value of the hearing of the assembled citizens—a pledge worth remembering on such an occasion, and also the solemnity of an oath. He will deserve all the popularity which a generous estimate of a citizen's worth and the studies of his education has already secured for him. There is nothing which the colony more urgently requires, or which, if he will, he can do better than to do, than to find the duties of the government in the hands of an "honest" man.

It is not less gratifying to the people of Victoria to see the Governor so fully and so heartily expressing his esteem. If he came out, as probably he will, with the impression that we were a set of rude, lawless, semi-barbarians, for whom the *regime* of the war-time Government was the only applicable, his reputation would have been shattered. But the Governor's acceptance must have proved an exceedingly agreeable surprise, and must have disabused his mind at once of any such mistake under which it may have been labouring.

On the other hand, the support of the prospective policy was more or less anticipated by such unfounded impressions.

It was at the same time not a little creditable to his character, that, as soon as he had taken the oath of office, he showed himself to be a man who was not without the strings of the surrounding functionaries, and addressed himself frankly and directly to the people ; with the view, evidently, of setting matters straight between them and the Government. He is a *frons operandi* rather than a *frons loquendi* ; and, consequently, he has the hope, of a system based on more general sentiments than those which have hitherto been permitted to operate. More intimate acquaintance with the people will convince him that the Government is not so much to be criticised, as he seems disposed to place in them, and that, on the whole, notwithstanding the many defects which he has pointed out, they may be with much that is objectionable, nowhere in the British Empire would it be

ally local life. The fact is that the demonstration of Thursday speaks volumes; and when viewed in connexion either with the crisis at the gold-fields, or the silence which the late Governor left our shores, it shows, beyond all doubt, that Government alone could have brought matters to such issues; and that a man who has the welfare of the colony at heart may rely upon the sympathy and co-operation of all the classes of the community. It may be urged, that the Government have never been possessed of power under more auspicious and interesting circumstances, and that no colony ever offered to a Governor of uprightness and ability a nobler field for a brilliant and successful career. With an ample supply of labour, a fertile soil, and an energetic and intelligent population, Victoria has a favoured child of "manifest destiny." The elements of progress have been scattered by the action of nature in such profusion, that, in spite of the absence of all aid from its past development, it is a subject of astonishment. It is not only spontaneous and self-sustained. But though this may be the most healthy condition of things in

in our old country, whose material outfit is complete, and whose political and social system is a colony, where the Government is nothing but a short of an omnipotent despotism, monopolizing all power of action, but neither doing the work that is wanted nor allowing others to do it on their own behalf.

The consequence is, that Sir Charles Hotham will find plenty of work awaiting him. Hitherto the country has been in the hands of a few military or other: and when those functionaries did arrive, they appear with one consent to have delayed anything like energetic operations, till the arrival of the Governor, who is now on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, and who is now come! It may be presumed that the staff is at last complete, and that there is no more cause to wait for. The day for action came long ago, and it is now time to begin the work. Therefore, we ought to be able to proceed at once to business.

We shall not enter to-day into the details of the various measures which his Excellency will have to perform if he wish to set his house in order. By way of preparation, a day or two's rest at Toorak will not be amiss. It is a fine time for the health of the Government, and the best time for the health of the departments to recover breath and get themselves ready to begin the composure of which an anticipated visit of

[illegible]

The sentiment is infectious in official circles, and gives rise to all sorts of operations difficult to carry out. The magnitude of the injury inflicted by the Government has been carried on, instead of involving the Government in "difficulties," and affording an excuse for inaction in its own sphere, should have had an effect directly the reverse. This is because the Government has done nothing, except to waste energies on the part of the people, was favorable to decision of purpose and simplification of machinery on the part of the Government. Its course has been to do nothing, and it has taken no action, except taking it. The spirit of progress pervaded the colony, and the Government had only to allow itself to be borne along by its impulse in order to have done so.

Instead of which it contrived rapidity of development into a source of difficulty, and referred to commercial results which it never aided, in order to palliate its inactivity. It has done nothing, and it has taken no occasion required. We are sick of the plea, "There are no 'difficulties' here, either in the administration of the government, or in the development of the country." There are difficulties everywhere, as there were before an able and energetic spirit; and if Sir Charles Hotham be the man he is represented, the word "difficulty" will be forthwith expunged from his vocabulary.

In giving this estimate of our circumstances, we may be liable to the charge of under-estimating the work which we have to do, and of over-estimating the aid which we shall receive; and the charge would perhaps be just, were not our estimate founded upon a wish to avoid anything like optimism in either case, and a desire to view the future in the most sober and realistic manner. In the interim medium. Under the new Constitution, when the position of our Governor will become constitutional, when his position will become strictly executive, the responsibility for the important decisions will be thrown upon the Council. As trustees for the Crown on the one hand and the people on the other, it is essential that, above all things, he be trustworthy.

Meanwhile, however, our present unrepresentative system, among other things, is not a constitutional ruler, but as an arbitrary despot—an honest despot it may be, but still a despot. His Executive Council is composed of his own creatures; the right of nomination and removal rests with him either for his whims or for us to ignore the nature of his position. He may bespeak the good opinion of the colonist by appealing to his good in-

least, good intentions pass for little; he must be held responsible for actions and for results. From all that we can learn of Sir Charles Hotham, as well as from the indications of character revealed by physiological development, we have no doubt that he will prove a good man of business, and we firmly believe that his intentions are honest.

As soon as he shares his responsibility with the people and their representatives, he will have less to account for. Meanwhile it is his business to govern the colony, and if he sets about it in a sincere and resolute spirit, he will soon have cause to

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

DEPARTURES.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

PROBABLE DEPARTURES.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

CLEARANCES.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

EXPORTS.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

NEW GRANADA NAVIGATION LAWS.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

DIARY.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

In the Legislative Council yesterday.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

On the consideration of the Governor-General's Message No. 15.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

The Colonial Secretary moved that a sum of £5000 from the general revenue be appropriated to the purchase of specimens of gold for the Paris Exhibition, the proceeds of the sale of which would be returned to the colony.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

Mr. MARTIN opposed the proposition, as being unnecessary and uncalled for.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

Mr. BARKER stated that the purpose of the Committee was to bring before the world specimens from the gold mines, accompanied by a chart of the localities in which they were discovered, and considered it merely in the light of a temporary loan.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

Dr. DOUGLAS regretted for the first time that the proceedings of the House on this question would be made public, and, in defending the objects of the commission, held up to scorn the idea that this colony should virtually pass a vote of contempt upon the proceedings which the British nation and its Parliament had sanctioned.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

Mr. PARKES opposed the grant.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

The Attorney-General, in humorous terms, expressed his opinion that it would be a miserably short-sighted economy to refuse it.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

Mr. MACLEAY supported, and Mr. CAMPBELL opposed, the motion.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

Mr. MURRAY, while he thought that specimens of gold should be sent, would oppose the motion in its present shape, as the funds asked
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.
June 28.—Ann (s.s.), 150 tons, Captain Welsh, returned to port.

for were required for public works, especially bridges; and proposed a solution of the difficulty, by sending it as a deposit with the Emigration Commissioners.

The Colonial Treasurer thought gold specimens should be sent to the Exhibition, and stated objections to their appropriation to the purposes of emigration.

Mr. COWPER thought no practical good could arise to the colony from the transmission of these specimens.

The motion was ultimately carried by a majority of nine.

On the consideration of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S Message No. 13.

The Colonial Secretary introduced the Sydney Railway Company's Bill.

The Colonial Treasurer, as Chairman of the Company, gave at great length the necessary explanations of the call made upon the House.

Mr. MARTIN recommended that a Select Committee should enquire into the grounds of this Bill, and considered that it should be made entirely a public undertaking.

Mr. DARVALL thought that the blame of the composite nature of the Board was attributable solely to the House itself, and would look upon an amendment as a vote of censure on those who had been employed by the House, and would cause incalculable mischief abroad. The hon. member spoke highly of the disinterested conduct of the Directors, and inveighed in strong terms against insinuations of stock-jobbing and selfish motives.

Mr. COWPER would deeply regret any censure upon the Directors, of whose merits he had the highest opinion, and had always understood that the House was only committed to the completion of the line as far as Parramatta.

The debate on this question was adjourned until next Wednesday.

The Address to her MAJESTY, expressive of sympathy in the present momentous crisis, was carried unanimously.

A very lengthened and acrimonious discussion took place on both sides of the House, on the case of Dr. DONAGHY, and on a division, the motion for his recompense for the amount of costs, in the action of law brought against him was ultimately carried.

On the 15th instant we gave an analysis of the General Revenue and its appropriation for the year 1853. We now submit a similar view of the Territorial Revenue.

The heads of Receipt, omitting matters of detail, were as under:—

Land Sales	£109,419
Rents	47,391
Licenses	943
Aboriginals	126
Sales of Government Property	439
Reimbursements	3,644
Miscellaneous	11,325
Receipts in aid	158,753
Aboriginals	11,225
Gold Revenue	439,874
Advances repaid	1,696
Total Receipts in 1853	£408,059
Balance from 1852	31,815
Total Receipts	£439,874

The heads of Disbursement were as follows:—

Survey, sale, and management of Crown Lands	£445,166
Immigration	146,229
Debt-repayment	1,000
Interest	2,765
Aboriginals	12,225
Miscellaneous	3,727
Revenue returned	7,228
Charged on Gold Revenue	16,861
Issues on account	57,669
Total Disbursements in 1853	£317,467
Balance on 31st December, 1853	123,307
Total Disbursements	£439,874

This balance of £123,307, standing at the credit of the Territorial Revenue at the commencement of the present year, was entirely absorbed by the Territorial Debt.

The amount of Land and Immigration Debentures then outstanding was £367,500, the interest upon which, at the several rates of 3½d. and 2½d. per cent. per diem, was £17,400.

In addition to this debt, the Territorial Revenue was subject to the following temporary liabilities on account of the aid rendered to the Sydney Railway Company:—

Principal—Amount raised by debentures secured on the Territorial Revenue, and lent to the Company under the Act of Council No. 16, 1850. £50,000

Annual charge—Interest on above debentures at the rate of 3½d. per cent. per diem. 2,471

Guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. per annum upon £50,000 capital paid up to 31st December, 1853. 4,667

On some of the heads of the Territorial Revenue for the last year, the following observations may not be unacceptable to the general reader.

The amount of land sales was made up chiefly by the ordinary sale of country lands and town allotments, which yielded £158,000. The deposits for the purchase of land, under the Land and Immigration Deposit Regulations, yielded £10,580.

The Rents consisted mainly of the sums received from the squatters for lands occupied by them under the provisions of the Order in Council of 1847, which sums amounted in the year to £43,300.

Under the head of Miscellaneous there appears upwards of £11,000 as the amount recovered from the Government of Victoria on the final adjustment of the balance of the Territorial Revenue to be divided between the Government of New South Wales and Victoria at the date of separation. Both before and after separation the Port Phillipians upbraided the people of the Middle District with having appropriated to their own use a large portion of their neighbours' Land Fund, and we were ever and anon called upon to disgorge. The statement just made, being a plain item of actual reimbursement on the part of our accusers, is a complete refutation of the charge.

The Receipts in Aid consist of the proceeds of the sale of land and immigration debentures, to the amount of £100,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½d. per cent. per diem; and the proceeds of the sale of railway debentures, to the amount of £50,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½d. per cent. per diem.

The Special Receipts, £11,200, were sums received under the "Immigration Remittance" regulations.

Turning to some of the principal heads of disbursement, we find that the first of them, Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands, comprises the following sub-heads:—

Surveyor-General's department. £14,359

Allowances, &c. 6,955

Licensed Surveyors. 8,819

Commissioners of Crown Lands. 16,592

Commission and Fees. 3,481

Total £45,166

Total in previous year. 33,889

Increase £11,417

Under the head of Immigration we find remittances to the Land and Immigration Commissioners for the general purposes of emigration to the Colony, £100,000, and the Deposit and Remittance Regulations, £11,200.

The Issues on Account include payments to the Sydney Railway Company, to the extent of £54,247; namely,

Amount issued on loan under the Act of Council. £50,000

Interest on the Debentures. 333

Guaranteed Dividend. 1,914

The Declaration of War Document is one of immense value and importance. It is positive, but kind and generous. Its tone is one adapted for the peculiar occasion, but the principles it enunciates are broad and dignified and truthful.

The treaty upon which it is based consists of five articles. The Times, of the 30th of March, treats the whole matter in a thoroughly philosophical spirit, and we therefore transfer its article to our columns:

The Declaration, in which the Queen of England makes known to the world the cause which has compelled her to take up arms against Russia, briefly recapitulates the occurrences and negotiations of the past year, already well known to all our readers. This State paper, the tone usually assumed on such occasions, but where it differs at all from similar documents, it is by a greater moderation of language and by broader and more disinterested views of policy.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence, and that the British nation is not a nation of aggressors, but a nation of the oppressed.

The British Government declares, with equal dignity and value, that the war is not a war of aggression, but a war of self-defence

300 to 1000 : New London, 1200; Port Phillip, 1800; 1200;
 300 to 1000 : New Zealand, 1700; 1000 to 1800; 1000 to 1200;
 300 to 1000 : Alexandria, 200; Algou Bay, 400 to 500;
 300 to 1000 : Alexandria, 200; Algou Bay, 400 to 500;
 300 to 1000 : Ancona, 600; Antigua, 300; Athens, 300; Bar-
 300 to 1000 : Barcelona, 400; Bahia, 600; Berlin, 300 to 400;
 300 to 1000 : Barcelona, 400; Bahia, 600; Berlin, 300 to 400;
 300 to 1000 : Boston, 350; Buenos Ayres, 600; Cadix,
 300 to 1000 : Caltetta 500; Canton, 800;
 300 to 1000 : Cap de St. Michel, 400; Ceylon, 400;
 300 to 1000 : Constant nople, 450; Danube (Galati and Ibrail), 400;
 300 to 1000 : Demerara, 300; Dominica, 300; Gronow, 300; Gibraltar, 300;
 300 to 1000 : Granada, 300; Havana, 300; to Hongkong,
 300 to 1000 : Hama, 300; Harbin, 300; Kurrum, 300; Leg-
 300 to 1000 : Lima, 300; Lisbon, 300; M'aira, 400; Madras, 300;
 300 to 1000 : Malaga, 300; to Marcellis, 300; Matman, 400;
 300 to 1000 : Malta, 300; to Mexico, 300;
 300 to 1000 : Montreal, 300; Monheim, 300; Naples, 400; Nevis, 300;
 300 to 1000 : New York, 300; Odesa, 300; Oporet, 400; Palermo, 400; Quebec,

The following important circular from Rio de Janeiro of the latest date has been forwarded:

COFFEE.—A good demand at our last quotations prevailed from the 13th ult. (the date of our last Circular) until the arrival of the Liverpool steamer on 17th ult. The more favourable advices by her, followed shortly by a more liberal supply of shipping and the recent revival of coffee from the interior, enabled dealers to sell at a lower rate than was asked for some time past. The present price per arr.—say 4600 rs. to 4700 rs. per arr. for good firsts. These may now be called the rates at which the article can be bought; owing to the threatening aspect of political affairs, the news of the stir in the markets of Europe and the United States (brought by this conveyance on 7th), have so far caused no change, the only

transaction since then having been a sale of 50,000 bags, chiefly inferior coffees, within our quotations. The present crop seems to be even smaller than was expected, for it is stated that nearly one-third of the coffees now at market (about 120,000 bags) are of the previous crop. Sales since our last, embrace 120,000 bags, of which about 45,000 bags for Europe, 142,015 bags (against 175,178

NS in January last year) were cleared last month.
SCOTCHS—continue at 7600 rs. per arr. first quality Whites, and 7600 rs. to 2000 rs. per arr. Brown.
HINES—Business has been limited to small sales at 270 rs. per lb. or heavy as well as medium and light weights. The stock now t market consists of about 8000 pieces light and medium, held at 70 rs. to 230 rs. p-r lb.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON—closed very firm at 28½ for the January call on the 13th ulto. Since then it opened at 28½ to 28½d., at which large business was done, but latterly 28½ to 28d. have been

IMPORTS.—Arrivals have been limited to about 2000 drums in small lots, coastwise, which have been sold chiefly at 15,500 rs. per cwt., but an entire cargo, unless, perhaps, very superior, would hardly bring that figure.

EXPORTS.—13,217 barrels (including 3150 barrels sent on to Australia) have been shipped since 1st July, but sent to the United Kingdom, there being no European in the market. The market was dull during the remainder of last month but a small decline having

WINES—The advance noted in our last has not been quite maintained; superior red Lisbon we can quote only 212,000 to 215,000

SMITH COALS.—32,000 to 34,000 rs. per ton.

SWEDISH DEALS AND IRON.—There have been no arrivals; both sections are wanted. Tar.—13,500 to 14,000 fr. per barrel.
PITCH.—None for sale.
RUSSIAN GOODS.—RAILCLOTH.—22,000 to 23,500 fr. RAYENSK.—Light 12,750 to 13,000 fr. CORDAGE.—23,000 to 30,000 fr. 1000 ft. 1000 ft. 1000 ft.
BOTTLED BEER.—5000 to 6000 fr. for London and Scotch, in proportion.
DUNKER GOODS.—Some sales of Hessians at 205 fr. to 215 fr. and back in first hands somewhat less than last month. Osnaburgs still very dull.

FRIGHTS.—More numerous arrivals of vessels, and the rising prices of produce caused rates of freights to become very dull towards the end of last month. Within the last few days, however, the demand has improved, and they are again firm at 80s to 85s for the Channel and Mediterranean. For the United States they have not recovered their former position, our quotations being 1 dollar for a Northern, and 1 dollar 20 cents to 1 dollar 10 cents for a Southern port. There are few disengaged vessels in port.

EXCHANGE.—On London 28½d. per rs.; Paris 34 rs. to 34½ rs. per franc; Hamburg 640 rs. to 645 rs. per M.B.

From Bahia, we have the Circular of Messrs. Whately, Krabbe, and Co., of February 18th, which contains the following commercial information :—

SUGAR.—Has since then, if possible, been still more sought after. A dispute between the authorities and warehousemen has ended in the latter being forbidden to receive any produce supplies, and therefore he said to have almost suddenly ceased, and no more news will come forward until this difference is settled. All the

Stock on shore is already in exporters' hands. There are about 900 to 1,500 cases afloat, and for those there is the greatest competition. The last sale was of the mixed cargoes of three of the above, 1,200 cases of 2200's, and 8600 re. per arr., equal to 100,000 lbs. of 2200's, and 100,000 lbs. of 8600 re. per arr., at 74 sterling per cwt., and 5.22 cents per lb. for white, and 4s 24 sterling per cwt., and 5.22 cents per lb. for white, and 4s 24 sterling per cwt., with abatements only on such as should prove to be very ordinary. These cases have to be landed and weighed in the open air, and then re-shipped at once. Stock in the Trapiques 4165 cases, 191 boxes, 802 barrels, and 4576 bags. The crop turns out smaller than was generally thought it would.

EXCHANGE.—Business commenced and concluded for the Brazilian on the 14th instant, at 28d., since then it has shown a downward tendency, and closes for this conveyance at 27d.

FREIGHTS.—Two vessels restricted to direct ports obtained 60s. London, but several charters for which was taken place at rates varying from 70s to 80s for Hamburg or Bremen. A charter in English package obtained 90s for a cargo of 1000 cwt. for Bordeaux, and the French brig Pauline 80 francs and 10 per cent. for Marseilles, leaving only two disengaged ships in port.

CORRUM.—The few bales which appear are bought up at 4000 to 4000 rs. per arr. for the factories here. This article has almost ceased to be an export.

TOBACCO.—Little or none has been received; a lot of 2000 bags is held until after receipt of new European accounts; we quote nominally 4000 to 4500 rs. per arr.

HIDES.—Continue much enquired after, almost all which arrive are bespoken beforehand at 140 rs. per lb. for dry salted, and at 75 rs. per lb. for dry.

TORACCO.—Some large sales have taken place at 3600 rs. to 2650 rs. per arr. for closed leaf seconds and thirde, but holders now ask

EXPORTS.

FLOOR.—The supplies have been limited to 1735 barrels Haxall; 3 Governor von Osholm, from New York on 26th ultimo, which sold at 24,600 fr. Stork consists of Gallico 160; Haxall 175, Philadelphia 190; Baltimore 106, 588F 4200, Fontana 1177, in all 6,880 barrels. The prospects are still fair for a cargo of good quality, for which we quote 18,000 to 19,000 fr. Baltimore, 20,600 to 21,000 fr. Philadelphia, 23,000 fr. Richmond, and 21,000 to 21,900 fr. Trieste.

COPPER.—Two cargoes have arrived, the Talbot on the 21st ult.

With 2500 barrels from Gaultois, and Lady Falkland with 1100 barrels from Arlitch on the 4th instant; they both sold at 15,000 s. Lent is now near at hand, and this price, if not more, will be think, be given for the next arrival. Stock 1900 barrels.

THE cargo, by Pellicana, has been sold at 20,000 rs. per ton; five other cargoes have arrived, but all on account of the steam companies.

SALT.—The Arlic's cargo of St. Ubes, was retailed at 640 rs. and 600 rs. per alquiere, and latter rate has also been paid for a cargo of Cadix. The Rosalie from St. Ubes is just reported.

DUTCH CHEESE.—Almost unsaleable, worth nominally 1000 to

From Pernambuco we have the commercial letter of Messrs. Schramm, Whately, and Co., which supplies the following information :

The demand for fine white descriptions for shipments to Valparaíso and Montevideo is particularly active, and such qualities are risen considerably.

The exports up to this day, as compared with same period last year, do not show a great deficiency above 8800 tons, but the same will gradually increase and, as the exports of the present year are variously estimated at from one-fourth to one-half of the total

Prices now are the following, viz.:	per cwt.	per pound.
No. 1	2500 to 3016—274 0d	27s 10s—3. 8½c. to 6. 04c.
No. 2	2500 to 2750—254 2d	26s 7d—3. 69c.
No. 3 superior	2700 2750—254 2d	26s 7d—3. 69c.
No. 3 regular	2550 2600—244 0d	24s 3d—4. 47c.
No. 4	2400 2450—234 8d	23s 1d—4. 91c.
No. 5-6	2250 2300—214 5d	21s 10d—4. 64c.
Uncured do.		4. 73c.

High	1920	1930-17s 1d	18s 6d-3s. 92c.	3. 87c.
Regular	1920	1930-17s 6d	17s 11d-3s. 70c.	3. 86c.
Low	1920	1930-17s 6d	17s 11d-3s. 70c.	3. 86c.

COTTON.—Entries remain small, and prices rule from 5700 rs., odd to 6. 34d per pound, with no spirit.

DRY SALTED HIDES.—There is still purchasers at 160 rs., or 5jd. cr pound, with almost no stock for sale.

RUB.—Continues at 50,000 rs. to 50,000 rs.

EXCHANGE.—The rate for this mail closed at 25½d. for cash transactions, some small amounts being reported at 26d. with a corresponding credit for payable bills.

FREIGHTS.—After the arrival of this packet shippers' rates were

The following official communication has been forwarded to the London papers, by direction of the Postmaster-General :

The intended reduction of postage between this country and the colonies to a uniform rate of 6d. on letters not weighing more than half an ounce, is now about to come into operation with respect to all these colonies, the postal direction of which rests with the Colonies Office. The Colonies Office has already had notified their concurrence in the arrangement in time to be included in this first measure. Detailed information, with a statement of exceptional cases, will be given in the usual notices exhibited at post offices.

Messrs. Trueman and Rouse remark upon colonial and foreign

The near approach of actual hostilities with Russia has, throughout the past month, acted most injuriously on commercial operations, curtailing them to a scale commensurate only with the daily requirements, except in the case of such articles of foreign origin as are likely to be more immediately affected by the outbreak of the conflict, or necessities arising out of a state of war. Notwithstanding, therefore, the ordered stocks of most of the leading articles of consumption, and the enhanced cost of future supplies, from the high rates of freight ruling in many of the producing countries, so great is the disposition to restrict

prices have materially given way, and so far without leading to increased activity,

u/nla.news-page15035

